

NANOBASHVILI, Ye.M.; NADAREYSHVILI, Sh.A.

Physicochemical analysis of the iron sulfide formation in the
 $\text{FeCl}_2 - \text{Na}_2\text{S} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ system. Trudy Inst. khim. AN Gruz. SSR 13:
129-135 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Iron sulfide) (Iron chloride) (Sodium sulfide)

NANOBAHVILI, Ye.M.; NADAREYSHVILI, Sh.A.

Comparative evaluation of methods for determining bismuth. Trudy
Inst.khim. AN Gruz.SSR 14:99-104 '58. (MIRA 13:4)
(Bismuth--Analysis)

DAVITASHVILI, Ye.G.; KURASHVILI, S.G.; GIORGOBIANI, M.Ya.; NADAREYSHVILI,
Sh.A.; SHELIYA, N.G.

Chemicoanalytical characteristics of sedimentary rocks of some
soil fields in Georgia. Report No.1. Trudy Inst.khim.AN Gruz.
SSR 16:21-30 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Rocks, Sedimentary) (Georgia--Oil fields)

GOGISHVILI, V.G.; NADAREYSHVILI, V.K.

Hydrothermal anhydrite from the Dzhindarinskoye copper deposit.
Geol.sbor. [Kavk.] no.1:137-139 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Anhydrite)

NADAREYSHVILI, V.K.; KHURODZE, K.V.; RUKHADZE, G.L.; GUDIASHVILI, R.N.

Method of prospecting for sulfide deposits based on secondary
dispersion halos as revealed by the study in southern Georgia.
Geol. sbor. [Kavk.] no.2:155-166 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

SZASZ, Frigyes; NADAS, Andor; GINTL, Jozsef; GOMORI, Geza

Industrial background of the development in the gas industry.
Energia es atom 13 no.3:106-111 Mr '60.

S/194/62/000/004/101/105
0201/0300

AUTHOR: Nádas, Béla

TITLE: An electronic circuit for alternate measurements of voltages

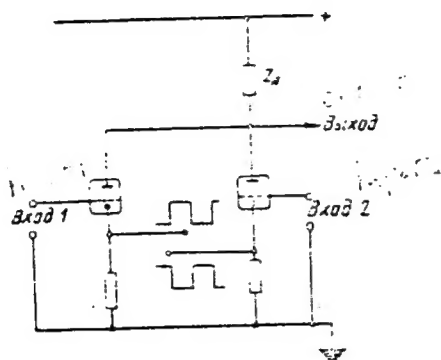
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 4, 1962, abstract 4-7-261u (Hung. pat., cl. 21a², 14-17, no. 147710, 15.10.60)

TEXT: The proposed circuit is shown in the figure. The triodes have a common anode load and are alternately cut off by rectangular voltage pulses. The stability of the circuit is about 10 times greater than that of usual circuits. A multivibrator may be used as the source of rectangular pulses. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/2

An electronic circuit ...

8/194/82/000/004/101,103
2201/5308



Card 2/2

NADAS, JOZSEF.

HUNGARY/Forestry - Forest Cultures.

K-4

Abs Jour : Ref Thur - Biol., No 20, 1953, 91555

Author : Nadas, Jozsef

Inst : -

Title : Black Locust Stands in the Northern Part of Somogy District.

Orig Pub : Erdo, 1957, 6, No 7, 256-261.

Abstract : The problems involved in farming pure and mixed cultures of black locust (*Robinia pseudo acacia*) in reconstructing acacia stands and the interrelations of locust with other species are examined. The acacia stands occupy loess, clay as well as rich and poor sandy soils in the district. Locust cultures are also encountered in shifting sands and non-turf soil. At the felling stage the plantings reach 20 m in height with 250 m³/hectare of woodstock. Locust biogroups of seed origin grow better in stands of the oaks. *Quercus robur* L., *Q. petraea* Liebl. and *Q.*

Card 1/2

NADAS, Peterne

"Food consumption of the population of Austria" (from:
"Monatsberichte des Osterreichischen Institutes fur Wirtschafts-
forschung", no.70, 1962). Reviewed by Mrs. Peter Nadas.
Stat szemle 41 no.4:437-439 Ap '63.

FENYES, Tamas (Budapest); NADAS, Tibor (Budapest)

General geometric economy problems relating to the laminated
core sheets of miniature transformers. Mat kut kozl MTA 5 no.4:
473-494 '60. (EEAI 10:8)

1. Híradastechnikai Ipari Kutató Intézet, Budapest.
(Electric transformers)

NADAS, Tibor

The Venice session of the International Electrotechnical
Commission held between May 27 and June 8, 1963.
Mir techn 14 no.6:233-234 D '63.

HUNGARY / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and H
Their Applications. Binding Substances. Concrete
and Other Silicate Building Materials.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 12683.

Author : Nadasan, St.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Experiments in Production of Tile Made from
Cement Mortar by Means of a Roller.

Orig Pub: Epitoanyag, 1958, 10, No 1-2, 16-20.

Abstract: The technology of tile production is described and
a scheme for the work of a rolling machine is cited.
For the preparation of mortar, cement of 400 or 500
quality and sand with particles of 0-3 mm in dia-
meter are used. The content of clay in the sand
should not exceed 5%. Composition of mortar:
cement: sand - 1:3, with V/C equal to 0.45. Weight

Card 1/2

56

NADASAN, S.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodicals: ITTALIA S. C. ROMANIA TE ASH. Vol. 1, No. 1, May 1957

NADASAN, S. Achievements in the field of welding in Rumania. p. 387

Monthly List of East European Accessions (SHEP) IC, Vol. 1, No. 2,
February 1957, Unclass.

NADASAN, S.

PHYSIOLOGY

Periodicals: *ITALIANA DI SCIENZE FISICHE*. Vol. 11, no. 5, 1958

NADASAN, S. Mechanical testing of welded assemblages. *ibid.*

Monthly List of East European Acquisitions (EEA) LC, Vol. 5, No. 2,
February 1959, Unclars.

NACASAN, St., acad.

Annual Meeting of the International Institute of Welding, July 1964,
Prague. Constr mas 16 no.11:646-64 N '64.

1. Director, Timisoara Center for Technical Research.

NADASAN, St.; BERNATH, AL.; IOVITIU, E.; SAFTA, V.

Study of the fatigue of high-grade steel manufactured in Rumania.
Pt.2. Improved quality of steel. Studii tehn Timisoara 3 no.3/4:
247-265 J1-D '61.

1. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.R.R. si membru al Comitetului
de redactie, "Studii si cercetari, Stiinte tehnice" (Timisoara)
(for Nadasan).

S/123/62/000/020/001/007
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Nadaşan, St., Rothenstein, B., Horovitz, B., Safta, V.

TITLE: Increasing the fatigue strength of steel by means of electrolytical coating with Ni-Fe alloy

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye. no. 20, 1962, 16, abstract 20A85 ("Studii si cercetări ştiinţe tehn. Acad. RPR, Baza Timişoara", 1961, v. 8, no. 3 - 4, 267 - 270, Roumanian; summaries in Russian and French)

TEXT: By coating carbon steel (0.5% C) with Ni-Fe alloy (79% Ni), fatigue strength is increased by 7%. Fatigue curves are presented of steel specimens coated with a 25-micron thick Ni-Fe layer and without it.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

IVANOVITS, Bernard

STEFAN NEDESHAN [Stefan Nădăsan], prof.; KIMOROVITS, Bernard [Horoviț, Bernard] dotsent; USOV, A.M.; IVANOVA, V.S.

Rapid method for determining the fatigue limit from critical fatigue stresses. Zav.lab. 27 no.11:1430-1435 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Filial AN Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki, Timishoara (for Stefan Nădăsan, Horoviț, Bernard). 2. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for Usov). 3. Institut metallurgii imeni A.A.Baykova AN SSSR (for Ivanova).
(Metals--Fatigue)

NADASAN, St.

"Physical bases of the resistance of metal deformation" by
Adalbert Kochendorfer. Reviewed by St. Nadasan. Studii cerc
metalurgie 9 no.2:399-400 '64.

"Steel manufacturing in electric furnaces" by E. Sommer,
E. Plockinger. Reviewed by St. Nadasan. Ibid.:400-401

NADASAN, St.; HOROVITZ, B.; ROTHENSTEIN, B.; SAFTA, V.; GOLEA, A.

Influence of the composition of Ni-Fe layer on the resistance to fatigue of the high-quality carbon steel. Studii tehn Timisoara 9 no.1/2:29-35 Ja-Je '62.

1. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. si membru al Comitetului de redactie, "Studii si cercetari, Stiinte tehnice" - Timisoara - (for Nadasan).

NADASAN, St.; ROTHENSTEIN, B.; HOROVITZ, B.; SAFTA, V.; KREMER, I.;
GOLEA, A.

Influence of cathodic hydrogen on the fatigue resistance of carbon
steel covered with nickel by electrolytic method. Studii tehn
Timisoara 10 no.2:241-247 J1-D '63.

NADASAN, St.

Studies on the fatigue resistance of steels. Metalurgia si
constr mas 15 no.3:229-238 Mr '63.

NADASAN, Stefan, acad.

Welding in Rumania. Constr mas 16 no. 2:57-58 P '64.

Considerations on the stage of research for determining
the brittle breaking susceptibility of steels. Ibid.:59-71

1. Director of the Center of Technical Research, Timisoara,
Rumanian Academy.

NADASDY, I.

Work of the Trade-Union Council on Innovations. p.14.
UJITOK LAPJA (Orszagos Talalmanyi Hivatal) Budapest. Vol7, no. 16, August 1955.

SOURCE: EEAL, Vol 5, no. 7, July 1956.

NADASHKEVICH, I. I. and KOBELIEV, V. V.

"On Magnetic Polarity Reversal of Mn - Mg and Ni -Zn Ferrites" 1958
publ. by Inst. of Exact Mechanics and Computing Techniques, Acad. Sci. USSR

66263

SOV/181-1-7-19/21

~~24(6)~~ 24,2200

AUTHORS: Kobelev, V. V., Nadashkevich, I. I.

TITLE: On the Arbitrary Remagnetization of the Mn-Mg and Ni-Zn Ferrites

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1959, Vol 1, No 7, pp 1140-1146 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The remagnetization (hysteresis $H \sim \pm 1 \text{ Oe}$) of several toroidal Mn-Mg and Ni-Zn ferrites of the types VT-1, K-28, VT-2, 3-475-P, 0-1000, 0-2000 are examined by experiments. The chemical composition and the magnetic properties of the ferrites are displayed in table 1. The change of induction is measured by means of a ballistic galvanometer with an accuracy of 1%. The switching in and off of the current by mechanic contacts, causing breakdowns, was substituted by an electronic equipment (circuit diagram, Fig 1) producing the necessary magnetizing currents for ridgeless current control. The ridgeless control of the current is attained by connection of an integrating cell with time constant of 0.01 sec. Before measurement the ferrites were magnetically prepared, i.e. they were 3 - 6 times remagnetized by $H_{\text{max}} = 4 - 5 H_0$. The results obtained are displayed by tables as well as by diagrams and admit the following

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SOV/181-1-7-19/21

On the Arbitrary Remagnetization of the Mn-Mg and Ni-Zn Ferrites

conclusions: 1) The magnetic state, prevailing in the examined ferrites after the end of the first current impulse is not altered by anew acting impulses of current with equal polarity.
2) The periodic influence of current impulses with alternating polarity causes the formation of a partial cycle of the hysteresis which is shifted in the direction of the initial state. The center of this cycle does not tend to move in the direction of the origin of the coordinates in the B-H plane.
3) The assumption of a remagnetization of ferrites in layers offers the possibility of determining the trajectories of the ~~described~~ point in the interior of the maximum hysteresis loop. There are 6 figures, 3 tables, and 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut tochnoy mekhaniki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki. AN SSSR
Moskva (Institute of Precision Mechanics and Computer Technology.
AS USSR Moscow)

SUBMITTED: April 18, 1958
Card 2/2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5550

Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Laboratoriya magnitnykh elementov.

Magnitnyye elementy; sbornik statey (Magnetic Elements; Collection of Articles) Moscow, 1960. 313 p. 700 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Institut tochnoy mekhaniki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki Akademii nauk SSSR.

No contributors mentioned.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for specialists concerned with digital computer technique.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles contains a part of the papers issued in 1956-1959 by the Laboratoriya magnitnykh elementov Instituta tochnoy mekhaniki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki AN SSSR (Laboratory of Magnetic Elements of the Institute of Precision Mechanics and Computing Technique, AS USSR). They cover the following topics: polarity reversal of ferrite cores; static and pulse characteristics of ferrite cores with a rec-

Card 1/4

Magnetic Elements (Cont.)

SOV/5550

tangular hysteresis loop and the equipment used for determining them; the operation of push-pull shift registers using ferrite diode elements; several types of storage devices; new magnetic components; transfluxors; and magnetic input drives. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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1. Kobelev, V. V., and I. I. Nadashkevich. Concerning the Problem of the "Self-Reversal" of Magnetic Polarity of Mn-Mg and Ni-Zn Ferrites (1958)	6
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3. Bardizh, V. V., and V. V. Kobelev. Calculation of Magnetic Polarity Reversal Curves of Ferrite Cores (1958)	33

Card 2/4

Magnetic Elements (Cont.)

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4. Bardizh, V. V. Characteristics of Cores With Rectangular Hysteresis Loops (1957) 57
5. Vizun, Yu. I. Equipment for the Investigation of Magnetic-Core Properties (1957) 75
6. Kobelev, V. V. Oscillographic Installation for Taking the Hysteresis Loop of Small Ferrite Cores (1959) 96
7. Kobelev, V. V. Operational Stability of Magnetic Push-Pull Shift Registers (1956) 115
8. Berezhnoy, Ye. F. Operating Register on a Magnetostriction Delay Line (1957) 130
9. Kobelev, V. V., and Yu. I. Vizun. Magnetic Storage Device With Programming Control (1958) 163

Card 3/4

Magnetic Elements (Cont.)

SOV/5550

10. Bardizh, V. V., Yu. I. Vizun, and V. V. Kobelev. Magnetic Operating Storage Device With Decoders Made up of Tape Cores (1956) 178
11. Berezhnoy, Ye. F. Magnetostriction Delay-Line Storage Device With Intermediate Code Reading (1959) 202
12. Bachin, O. V. Possibility of Using Transfluxors in Storage and Input Drive Devices (1959) 239
13. Vizun, Yu. I. Investigation of Problems Related to the Design of Magnetic Input Drive Devices 274

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TK7872.M4A35)

Card 4/4

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9-12-61

WASAS1, Actual

A city antenna for the

KESZLER, Pal, dr.; NADASI, Antal, dr.

Data on the evaluation of bronchspirometry. Tuberk. kérdesi
9 no.3:114-118 June 56.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Sebesztovábbképző
Klinikájának (igazgató: Littmann, Imre, dr. egyetemi tanár)
közl.

(RESPIRATION, funct. tests
bronchspirometry, evaluation (Hun))

KESZLER, Pal, dr. kandidatus; MADASI, Antal, dr.

Significance of ergospirometry in the determination of resistance to surgical trauma. Tuberkulozis 12 no.9:193-197 S '59.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem III. sz. Sebészeti Klinikájának (igazgató: Rubanyi Pal dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(RESPIRATION funct tests)

(SURGERY OPERATIVE)

KESZLER, Pal, dr.; NADASI, Antal, dr.; SARLOS, Pal, dr.

The operative approach in resection of the lungs. Axillary approach. *Magy.sebesszet* 13 no.5:287-292 O '60.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem III. sz. Sebészeti Klinika-
jának közleménye Igazgató: Rubanyi Pal dr. egyetemi tanár.
(PNEUMONECTOMY)

KESZER, Pal, dr.; NADASI, Antal, dr.; SARLOS, Pal, dr.

Significance and methods of direct postoperative determination of respiratory function. Orv.hetil. 101 no.38:1333-1336 18 S '60.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, III. Sebészeti Klinika.
(RESPIRATION physiol.)
(PNEUMONECTOMY)
(SURGERY, OPERATIVE)

NADASI, Antal, dr.; KESZLER, Pal, dr.; SZEKELY, Otto, dr.; HEID, Jozsef, dr.

Prolonged artificial respiration in the treatment of postoperative respiratory insufficiency. Orv.hetil. 101 no.38:1336-1340 18 S '60.

1. Budapesti III. sz. Sebészeti Klinika és Orsz. Traumatológiai Intézet.

(THORAX surg.)

(RESPIRATION, ARTIFICIAL)

NADASI, Antal, dr.; KESZLER, Pal, dr.; SZOTS, Istvan, dr.; SLAJKO, Janos, dr.

Great decrease in the respiratory surface following pneumonectomy.
Tuberkulosis 16 no.3:77-79 Mr '63.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz Sebészeti Klinikájának
(Igazgató: Rubanyi Pal dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.
(RESPIRATORY INSUFFICIENCY) (PNEUMONECTOMY) (EMPYEMA, TUBERCULOUS)
(TRACHEOTOMY) (BRONCHOPNEUMONIA) (PNEUMOTHORAX)
(BRONCHIAL FISTULA)

NADASI, A.

Acute gastric and duodenal ulcer following thoracic surgery.
Magy sebesz. 17 no.4:254-257 Aug 1971.

1. A Matrai-Attila (gyógyintézet igazgató: Langi Andor dr.)
Mellkassebeszeti Osztály (oszt. vez. főorvos: Nádasi Attila dr.)
közleménye.

NADASI, Antal

Slipping in the curve. Auto motor 14 no.2:14 Ja '61.

NADASI, Antal

Interesting figures of comparing automobiles. Auto motor 14 no.3:14
F '61.

NADASI, Antal

One man and one truck. Auto motor 14 no.6:6 Mr '61.

NADASI, Antal

Velocity of taking a curve. Auto motor 14 no.7:11 Ap '61.

ROZSA, Gyorgy; NADASI, Antal

Notes on the Budapest Industry Fair. Auto motor 14 no.11:8-23 Je '61.

NADASI, Antal

Gyroscope in the automobile. Auto motor 14 no. 14:14 J1 '61.

MADASI, Antal

Free-wheeled mechanism and gear shifting. Auto motor 14 no.16:
12 Ag '61.

GAL, Tibor; NADASI, Antal

Maintenance questions of motor trucks in Hungary. Auto motor
14 no.17:12 S '61.

1. Autokozlekedesi Tudomanyos Kutato Intezet tudomanyos
munkatarsai.

NADASI, Antal

Some automobile driving. Auto motor 14 no.18:12 S '61.

NADASI, Antal

Why is advantageous the two-stroke and the four-stroke engine?
Auto motor 14 no.23:12 D '61.

NADASI, Antal

Why can the compression ratio not be raised unboundedly?
Auto motor 14 no.24:12 b '61.

NADASI, Antal

Trends in the automotive industry. Technika 6 no.4:1 Ap '62.

NADASI, Antal

Why water-cooling? Why air cooling? Auto motor 15 no.1:12 Ja '62.

(Automobiles)

NADASI, Antal

Why hydromatic drive? Why manual drive? Auto motor 15 no.2:12
Ja '62.

NADASI, Antal

Why hydraulic brake? Why air brake? Auto motor 15 no.3:12 P '62.

NADASI, Antal

Why is the piston engine disadvantageous? Auto motor 15 no.4:12 P :62.

NADASI, Antal

Why is run-in necessary? Auto motor 15 no.6:12Mr '62.

NADASI, Antal

Why plate spring and why screw spring? Auto motor 15 no.8:
12 Ap '62.

NADASI, Antal

Why torsional and why rubber springs? Auto motor 15 no.9:12
My '62.

NADASI, Antal

Why do valves become "burnt-out"? Auto motor 15 no.10:12
21 My '62.

NADASI, Antal

Which is more useful : the universal joint or the Hardy joint?
Auto motor 15 no.14:12 21 J1 '68.

NADASI, Antal

Why spring-controlled valves and why valve control without
them? Auto motor 15 no.16:12 21 Ag '62.

NADASI, Antal

Why is the excessive and low engine speed harmful? Auto
motor 15 no.18:12 21 S '62.

NADASI, Antal

Why do we use small-size wheels? Auto motor 15 no.20:12
21 0 '62.

NADASI, Antal

Why can a car slide? Auto motor 15 no.22:14 21 H '62.

NADASI, Antal

Why and how long is a carburetor used? Auto motor 15 no.23:12 6 D '62.

NADASI, Antal

Why does a car have starting difficulties? Auto motor 15 no. 24.
12 21 F '62.

NADASI, Antal

Auto, auto, auto! Technika 7 no.1:1 Ja '63.

NADASI, Antal

Why does a steering wheel rotate back? Auto motor is broken.
6 Ja '63.

NADASI, Antal; JOSFAY, Gyorgy (Budapest, XI., Bartok Bela ut 30); JUHASZ, Andor
Motorists' letters. Auto motor 16 no.5:5 6 Mr '63.

NADASI, Antal

Why is engine lubrication important? Auto motor 16 no.7:12 6 Ap
'63.

NADASI, Antal

Why do motors stall? Auto motor 16 no.8:12 21 Ap '63.

NADASI, Antal

Why does the cooling water boil? Auto motor 16 no.9:12 6 My '63.

NADASI, Antal

The Varadi-Puglits hydromechanical power transmission. Auto
motor 16 no.15:13-14 6 Ag '63.

NADASI, Antal

~~Why can the clutch slide?~~ Auto motor 16 no.19:12 6 0 '63.

NADASI, Antal, dr.; GAL, Tibor

Large-scale maintenance of motor vehicles. Technika 8 no.1:6-7
Ja '64.

NADASI, Antal

Why should we know about the torque? Auto motor 16 no.12: 12
21 Je '63.

NADASI, Antal

Why is the operation of a brake uneven? Auto motor 16 no.18:
12 21 9 '63.

NADASI, Antal

Why is warming not detrimental? Auto motor 16 no.22:12
21 N '63.

TERNAI, Zoltan, megyetemi adjunktus; NADASI, Antal

Experiences of a motorist in Western Europe. Auto motor
17 no. 3: 13 6 F '64.

TERNAI, Zoltan, megyetemi adjutus; NADASI, Antal

Experiences of a motorist in Western Europe. Auto motor 17
no. 4:15 21 F '64.

NAPOL, E.

effect of the preparation of surfaces on the adhesive solubility of epoxy. metal.
p. 328. GEP. Budapest. Vol. 7, no. 9. Cont. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2. Feb. 1956.

NADASI, E.

NADASI, E. - Static properties of sprinkled metals, p. 253.
The corrosion and protection of surfaces. p. 258.
Observations and suggestions of the Scientific Association
of the Machine Industry in connection with the guiding principles
of the second Five-Year Plan. p. 261.
Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1956
GEP - Budapest, Hungary

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4 - April 1957.

HA AEI, 3, MIF, M.

Is it possible to repair the worn principal axle?

p. 10 (Auto-motor) Budapest, Hungary Vol. 1, no. 11 June 1957

SC: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (AEI) Vol. 1, no. 11 November 1957

N ADASI, E.

"Up-to-date renewal of automobile parts by metal spraying." p. 109

GEF. (Gepipari Tudomanyos Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 11, No. 3
Mar. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 3, No. 6, June 1959
Uncl.

NADASI, Endre

Up-to-date repair of metro vehicle bodies. Kozl tud sz 12 no.1:
23-27 Ja '62.

1. Autokozlekedesi Tudomanyos Kutato Intezet tudomanyos munka-
tarsa

NADASI, Endre

Corrosion of motorbus bodies and its prevention during general overhauls. Gepgyartastechn 1 no.1:135-141 J1 '61.

1. Autokozlekedesi Tudományok Kutató Intézet.

NADASI, Endre

Possibilities for applying plastic lutes in the manufacture
and repair of motor vehicles. Gepgyartastechn 2 no.10:380-384
0 '62.

1. Autokozlekedesi Tudomanyos Kutato Intezet.

MICHELBERGER, Pal, dr., okleveles gepeszmernok; NADASI, Endre, okleveles
gepeszmernok

Effectiveness of methods for improving the quality of
motorbus bodies. Jarmu mazo gap 10 no.5:161-166 My '63.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135910015-5

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the individuals who were involved in the project. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The names are: [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135910015-5"

FLAMISCH, Otto, dr.; NADASI, Endre

Effect of shunt currents on fine steel sheets during spot welding. Gep 16 no. 2: 62-66 F '64.

1. Autokozlekedesi Tudomanyos Kutato Intezet, Budapest.

NY 101, 7:32

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be achieved.

KOPASZ, Erno, dr.; TOTH, Imre, dr.; NADASI, Sarolta, dr.

Facts on prediabetes. Magy. belorv. arch. 16 no.2:58-64 My '63.

1. Veszpremi Megyei Tanacs Korhaz, Belosztaly.
(DIABETES MELLITUS) (OBESITY IN DIABETES)
(PREGNANCY IN DIABETES) (GLYCOSURIA)
(PREDNISOLONE) (GLUCOSE TOLERANCE TEST)

NADASY, M.

Production of tetraethoxysilane by a continuous process in the gas phase. R. B. S. and M. Nadasy. Magyar Kémiai Lapok 10, 1-4, (1955); Hung. Tech. Abstr. 7, No. 4, 6.--A new process for the production of $\text{Si}(\text{OEt})_4$ in the gas phase was described. A glass column (1000 mm. high, 40 mm. inside diam.) packed with Raschig rings and provided with an electrically heated jacket was used in the expts. The column was fitted at the head with a reflux system and at the bottom with a receiver. At a distance of 1/4 above the bottom vaporized ethanol ($82-86^\circ$) and SiCl_4 (82-86) were introduced into the column at opposite points. HCl liberated during the reaction escaped through the reflux system and the formed I was collected in the receiver. By introducing a feed of 17 g. SiCl_4 and 18.4 g. ethanol per min. into the app. and maintaining a temp. of $110-50^\circ$ at the lower part of the column an 82% conversion was attained. The crude product collected in the receiver was purified by distn.; the chlorine content of the I obtained by this process was 0.2-0.6%. Thus it must be concluded that a relatively more complete esterification was attained in the gas phase reaction since the products obtained by usual batch processes contained 1 to 2% chlorine. Expts. were carried out by feeding ethanol with a 4-10% water content into this gas-phase reaction in order to obtain not only I but polymeric ethyl silicates with a 38-40% SiO_2 content as byproducts. These experiments however proved unsuccessful due to the sepn. of silicic acid.

R. B. S.

VADÁSZ, MIKLÓS
361* Refining of Crude Anthracene by Selective Dissolution.
A nyers-antracén szelektív oldásával tisztítása. (Hungarian.) Miklós Vadász and Tibor Horváth. Magyar kémikusok lapja, v. 10, no. 10, Oct. 1955, p. 319-325.
Includes tables, graphs, formulae. 9 ref.

NALASY, M.; HASYAI, F.

NALASY, M.; HASYAI, F. Obtaining elementary organic substances for the chemical industry from tar products of domestic black hard coal. . 21.

Vol. 11, No. 1, Jan. 1956.

AGYAE KEVINTSOK IASJA.

TECHNICI

Edeget, Hungary

Sc: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1956

NÁDASY, MIKLÓS

Distr: 4E2c(1)

Recovery of pyridine and its homologs from sodium phenolate solutions. Miklós Nádasz and Béla Ráskay. (Népköztudományi Kutató Intézet, Veszprém, Hung.). Népköztudományi Kutató Intézet Közleményei 1, 113-20(1958).

Approx. 10% of the original pyridine (and its homologs) (I) are contained in the process liquors (II) of coal-tar distn.; a method for its recovery was developed. Steam is injected into II in the course of the regular purifying process. The blow-off from this operation is led into a fractionating

column where its I content is enriched to 20%. The concentrate separates into 2 layers upon standing. The top (oily) layer, contg. 65% of I, is extd. with dild. H₂SO₄, and the bases are liberated with NH₃ by using conventional methods. The bottom (watery) layer is either added to the raw bases so obtained or is used to dil. the H₂SO₄. Steam requirements were studied in the lab., and it was found that an av. 0.3 kg./l. II is needed, the exact amt. depending upon the concn. of II (for example, 0.20-0.25 kg./l. for a 100-50 g./l. I soln. and 0.35-0.40 kg./l. for a 200-50 g./l. I soln.). In the lab. app. 84-90% of the I content of 1.5-2.0 l. II was recovered/hr. Compn. of the recovered soln. was (approx.) pyridine 19, 2-picoline fraction 20, 3-picoline fraction 21, 140-60° fraction 17, and heavy pyridine homologs 24%. To adopt this method in plants it is necessary to replace the blow-off condensers with fractionating columns and to provide suitable settling and storage tanks. G. J. Ernyei

Distr: 4E2c(j)

Recovery of pyridine and pyridine homologs from sodium phenolate solutions. M. Nádasy, B. Ráskai, and L. Herédy (Forschungsinst. Chem. Schwerind., Veszprém). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 16, 205-13(1958)(in German).—Pyridine (I) and I homologs steam-distd. from Na phenolate solns. obtained during coal pyrolysis are recovered by fractional distn. The distillate contains 20% I and, on H₂SO₄ treatment, 84-90% yield with respect to I in the phenolate soln. results. The crude product contains about 60% I and picoline isomers.

M. J. D. Low

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NADASY, M.

Distr: 4E3d

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✓ Preparation of dibenzoyl peroxide. Béla Ráskai, Miklós Nádasy, Miklós Kovács, Frigyes Henszelmann, and György Szegedi (Népképzőipari Kutató Intézet, Veszprém, Hung.). — Népképzőipari Kutató Intézet Közleményei 1, 303-5 (1959). — Bz₂O₂ (I) was prepd. at a 80-85% yield by adding to a mixt. of BzCl (II) and 10% H₂O₂ soln. cooled to 5°, in small increments, 33% NaOH soln., allowing the temp. to increase to 20°, and stirring 3-4 hrs., with a high-speed stirrer. The crude I (contg. approx. 10% water, 5% benzoic acid (III), and NaCl) was purified by washing with 1:1 MeOH-water, filtering, and drying by aeration with hot air. The yield was low owing to the fact that the NaOH caused part of the II to hydrolyze into III. By using Na₂CO₃ instead of NaOH at a pH < 12, prepn. of 99.0% pure I was possible at a 92-95% yield. To a mixt. of Na₂CO₃ soln. and (excess) H₂O₂, II was added under stirring and the resulting crude I was purified as described above. The method was successfully used in the lab. and in pilot plant.

G. J. Bray

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NADASY, M.

10. Laboratory and industrial experiments for producing germanium dioxide from the waste products of pyrocatechol manufacture. A. Horváth, M. Nadasy, Gy. Mánor, P. Takács. *Magyar Kémikusok Lapja*, Vol. 14, 1950, No. 1, pp. 14-17, 2 tabs.

Tars and some gas liquors obtained from tar separators were found to be the most important sources of germanium. Recovery of the germanium content of gas liquor from *Hidgyár* is facilitated by the fact that the liquor containing about 2 g/cu. in germanium dioxide is concentrated during the production of pyrocatechol to 1/17 of its original volume. Germanium dioxide is relatively readily recovered from an ethereal extract of the gas liquor processing while the aqueous layer must be concentrated, evaporated to dryness and ignited before further processing. Germanium was recovered from the ash by distilling with hydrochloric acid. Distillation of germanium tetrachloride from solutions rich in germanium was found to be the most expedient method. Germanium tetrachloride of satisfactory purity was obtained by repeated careful fractionation, eventually through a column packed with copper gauze. Germanium tetrachloride obtained in this way yielded germanium dioxide on hydrolysis which contained only a few hundredth per cent arsenic impurity. The germanium dioxide could be processed on an industrial scale to give single crystals of germanium directly suitable for making transistors.

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